

L2-(7.2) The Sum of Two Polynomials

A polynomial can one term;

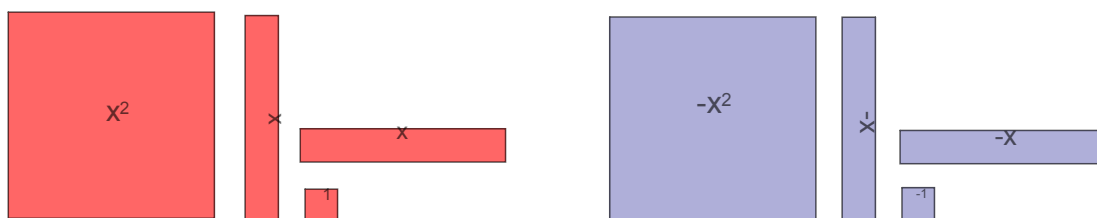
$$3x^2 \quad \underline{\text{monomial}}$$

or the sum or difference (addition or subtraction) of two terms;

$$2x - 1 \quad \underline{\text{binomial}}$$

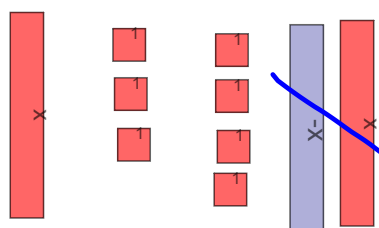
or more terms:

$$5x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad \underline{\text{trinomial}}$$



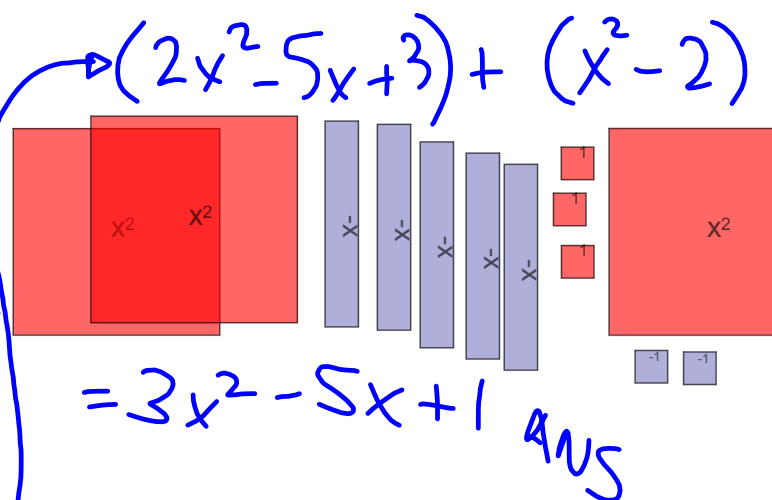
Example 1: Use tiles to add the following. Write the simplified algebraic expression.

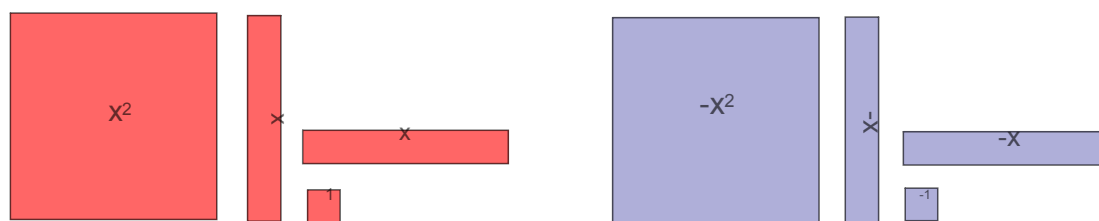
a) $(2x+3) + (4-x)$



$$= x + 7 \quad \underline{\text{ANS}}$$

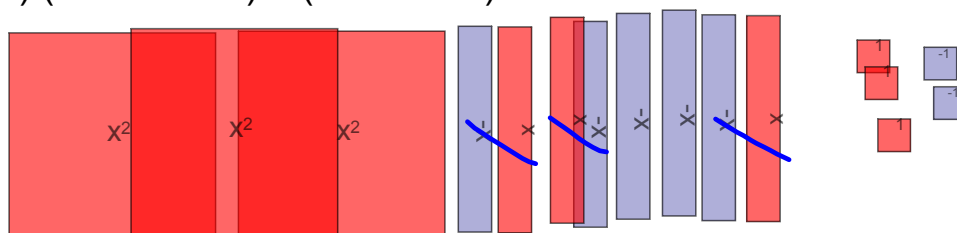
b) $(2x^2 - 5x + 3) + (x^2 - 2)$





Example 1: Use tiles to add the following. Write the simplified algebraic expression.

c) $(2x^2 - 5x + 3) + (x^2 + 3x - 2)$



$$= 3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

Without algebra tiles

c) $(4x^2 + 2x + 1) + (3x^2 - 6x - 5)$

$$= 4x^2 + 3x^2 + 2x - 6x + 1 - 5$$

$$= 7x^2 - 4x - 4$$

d) $(4x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3) + (2x^2 - x^2 + 2)$

$$= 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x^2 - x^2 - 5x + 3 + 2$$

$$= 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x + 5$$

Assigned Work:

p.259 #1, 2ac, 3ace, 4ace

Read example on p. 259 under question #5
then do #6ab